JULY 31, 1788. THE NUMBER 314.

Virginia Gazette AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

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Have just received, and are now opening a valuable *ASSORTMENT of*

EAST INDIA

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Among which are the following ARTICLES, viz.

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Check ditto.
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Polampores, Silk Pullicat, Romal Handkerchiefs, fine Buffias for riding dresses, &c. &c.

*** The above GOODS being carefully selected, and for sale at the very reasonable rates, the same qualities (imported with them) are running off at, in Philadelphia, it is presumed, they may merit the attention of wholesale dealers, as well as the public in general

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☞ *The CLERMONT, SOUTH CAROLINA, FRIENDS ADVENTURE, and the HOPE, from London, and the RITSON, from Liverpool, have supplied them with an extensive and* General ASSORTMENT of Seasonable

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From the best Manufactures in ENGLAND,

And are now selling low as possible for CASH, TOBACCO, GINSANG, or PUBLIC SECURITIES, at their current value.

W. & K.

RICHMOND, July 9, 1788.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 5.

MR. PITT observed, that petitions from almost every part of the country having been presented, praying the abolition of the slave trade, the House could not pass over, unnoticed, a business of such importance. The advanced period of this session, would not admit of such a discussion of the subject as would enable Parliament to come to a final decision upon it; yet it, however, ought not to terminate without some notice of this great object—he therefore gave notice, that on Thursday next he would make a motion by which the House should pledge itself to go into the consideration of the slave trade early next session.

"The House then resolved itself into a committee of Ways and Means.

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer congratulated the committee on the flourishing state of the finances and resources of the country, which had enabled government to defray the ordinary and extraordinary demands of the state without a loan, without new taxes and without diverting from its original purpose any part of the million appropriated to the gradual discharge of the national debt. Since the time when the report was made by the Committee of Accounts of the probable expences of the country in future, very considerable additions had been made to them, some of which must from their nature be permanent, others would pass away and recur no more. The Committee however would view the former without regret, as those permanent additional expences would place our distant possessions in a state of defence far more respectable than they have ever been in before. The naval and military establishments cost the country above 400,cool. a year more than the Committee of Accounts had imagined, and yet this additional expence, together with 311 cool expended in preparations for war during the last summer, and 180 cool. voted for the payment of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's debts had been defrayed without any loan or new tax, out of the superabundant produce of the revenue. What then might not be expected from that revenue when we should be able to find the true level of our peace establishment, when our expenditure should be brought within the line chalked out for it by the Committee of Accounts, and when the revenue should be unincumbered with those temporary demands which had pressed upon the present year, but would recur no more—such as the expence of the late preparations for war and the discharge of his Royal Highness the Prince's debts

"The flourishing condition of the revenue was not to be ascribed to any temporary cause, but to an increasing commerce and navigation. Our Newfoundland fishery has produced last year, 200,000 quintals of fish, more than had ever been before produced in any one year. The Greenland fishery had thriven beyond the most sanguine expectation. The year before the last, the vessels employed in it amounted in number to 140 and the men and boys on board of them amounted to 6400; at that time the bounty paid by the public was 40s a ton for every vessel engaged in that fishery; but as it was thought to be sufficiently established, Parliament had judged it expedient to reduce the bounty to 30s. per ton; and yet, under the reduced bounty, the ships in the Greenland fishery had increased last year from 140 to 253; and we had employed in that excellent nursery for hardy seamen, 10,000 men and boys. Our exports had also increased most surprisingly; and far exceeded what they ever were in the most prosperous years preceding the loss of America. This flourishing state of the revenue had enabled the Government to meet all the extraordinary expences, and to extinguish in less than two years, two millions and an half of the national debt, without the aid of a loan, or a single new tax. Next year it might be expected that the revenue would be still more productive, for we should have a debt of 500,cool to receive from the East India Company; the produce of the duty on tobacco would be greatly improved by regulations which he should be able to submit to Parliament next session; and in order to equalize the distillers of England and Scotland, he would also propose in the next session an additional duty to be paid by the Scotch distilleries for their licenses to distil.

"Since the war we had actually provided for the payment of 33 millions sterling. We had added to our expenditure three millions a year; towards defraying which we had imposed taxes to the amount of 1,500,cool and the remainder had been produced merely by regulations in our revenue, and without taxes. We had met extraordinary expences, and, with the million surplus, had already sunk 1,500,cool. of the public debt: All this had been done without starving any of the branches of public service; on the contrary we had expended since the war, on the favourite services of the country, 17,000,cool. in building and repairing ships; and during the five years the peace had lasted, we had got ready for sea more ships than had ever been got ready in any five years after the conclusion of a war.—During the last five years, our exertions had produced thirty sail of the line, and thirty five frigates.

"He then desired the Committee to turn their eyes to the situation of France, on whose side the advantage had certainly been the last war: He could speak with certainty of her finances from a state of them published under the authority of the French government, and which he had received within a few hours. The prospect of mighty advantages from the independency of America had vanished, and the expences of France at this moment exceeded her income by the immense sum of 2,900 cool. Her income was certainly prodigious—it was stated at 470 millions of livres, or 20,000,cool. sterling a year; but her present expenditure amounted to 22,900 cool. sterling: To provide for that deficiency, loans were to be opened, and renewed every year for five years! Thus that long period must elapse before France could bring her income to a level with her expences. He did not take delight in the distresses of a neighbour; but he could not but feel pleasure in the prosperity of this country, which must be the more striking, as contrasted with the adversity of a rival.

"He then stated the amount of the claims of American sufferers, admitted, and likely to be admitted by the Commissioners, to be about 2,140,000l. out of this sum about 600,cool had been advanced to the claimants on account; the remainder would be made good without any new tax, and solely by lotteries. The bargain he had this year for the lottery was so very good for the public that it would produce a gain of 270 cool. from which he would deduct 12,cool for the expence of drawing, &c. and then there would be a nett produce of 258,cool. for the Loyalists.

'He concluded by moving several resolutions for issuing Exchequer bills, for forming a lottery, &c.

LONDON, May 20.

Revolution in the French Government, And Rebellion in France.

THE consequence of the King's orders of the 8th instant, at the Bed of Justice held at Versailles, is—a Rebellion in some of the Provinces.

In former papers we have related the strong resolutions and protests of the Parliament of Thoulouse.

The Comte de Perigord, of one of the first families in France, and who commanded there, has been expelled the city on indeavouring to enforce the King's commands, and the gates of the town were kept shut against him. Two regiments quartered there under his command are likewise withdrawn from the garison, as the commandant did not choose to expose them, knowing that so small a force would be totally insufficient. He has written to Court desiring a reinforcement of 10,000 men, without which, it was his opinion, that nothing could be effected.

In Britany—a great part of the province is in actual rebellion. The Commandant at Rennes had ordered the regiment of Soubise to march; but the troops refused, and laid down their arms. He has likewise dispatched two Couriers to Versailles, fearing, from the state of the Province, that one might miscarry, desiring an immediate supply of troops.

On the 12th and 13th instant, a large body of troops, both horse and foot, with a prodigious number of general and other officers, were met marching in great haste from Paris towards Bourdeaux. The road was covered with carriages of every description and appeared a scene of much confusion.

The King's orders of the 8th were to be put in force there the 15th instant; and it is imagined they will be resisted in the same manner as at Thoulouse.

In Paris—the people are more quiet, but it is only because of the large body of troops in its vicinity. They have been dispersed with much circumspection in every quarter of the town for fear of any tumult.

At Versailles—where the King is, the palace is surrounded by a double sentry of guards, and some additional regiments are posted in the neighbourhood.

Besides the resolution of the Parliament of Paris the 9th instant, not to accept of any seat in the Cour Pleniere, the Grande Chambre of Parliament and several Peers have refused giving their assistance at it; and they have declared further that no power shall oblige them to it as the existence of the Court is a violation of their privileges.

His Majesty was to declare his further intentions on last Thursday.

By the mails which arrived on Monday morning, we find, that the Austrians have received a check that will more than counterbalance their success at Schabatz and Yassi. The Turks have raised the siege of Dubiza, defeated the troops under the command of Prince Charles of Litchtenstein, and destroyed all his batteries. The action lasted for more than three hours in the open field. The Turks on this occasion displayed the most ferocious valour.—This action happened on the 25th of April, the day after Schabatz surrendered.

It is a singular fact, that at this moment, every power in Europe has a fleet either at sea, or preparing or ready to take to sea upon the shortest notice.

They write from Bourdeaux, that when the messenger arrived at that place, with the edict from the King of France, announcing his will respecting the Parliament, the citizens, who were apprized of his errand, threw him over the walls of the town, and, in the vehemence of their Patriotic rage, were proceeding to stone him to death. The military were ordered to interpose, but they remained quite neutral, and it was only through the influence of returning pity that the man was permitted to escape to recount the unfavourable reception that attended him.

Commodore Crosby has transmitted to government, intelligence of the most flattering nature to the interest and tranquility of this country. The Emperor of Morocco has published no manifesto against Great Britain, consequently the assertions of the other prints are totally void of foundation.

EAST INDIA NEWS.

A dawk arrived at Calcutta on the 15th of September last at night, with an expreſs from Cawnpore, dated the 6th of September, and ſeveral private letters, from one of which the following is an extract:

"Although Lord Cornwallis is ſo nigh, we cannot tell whether he means to come here (Cawnpore) or proceed to Lucknow firſt.

"Ramſay's troop ſet off this morning to meet him at Allahabad, by his own order, and Ramſay is ordered to march it in ſix days.

His Lordſhip is to be at Allahabad about the middle off the month, where the Nabob and Col. Harper, reſident at Lucknow, are to meet him.

"There is the Devil to pay at Delhi.

"Scindia has loſt all his army, which have left him, and gone over to the Rajah of Jynagur, his enemy; he has now no more authority, on this ſide Gualior, than I have; but is fled to that garriſon, and the Rajahpoots are in chace of him.

"Golaum Kandur, the Rohillah Zablee Caun's ſon, is now in the poſſeſſion of Delhi, and of the King's perſon, and has ſeized on all the Provinces, and Purgannahs belonging to Scindia, between the hills and Gualior

"Scindia has ſent Bow Buxey to Lord Cornwallis for aſſiſtance; and we think theſe commotions will prevent our being relieved here this ſeaſon.

"You know the connection between Scindia and the company, and what aſſiſtance he can claim. His affairs are in a very bad ſtate, but if we aſſiſt him, it will be the means of enlargeing the Great Mogul, who is now a priſoner in his own palace."

NASSAU, June 7.

ON the 2nd ult. the ſloop Sally, Thompſon, of this port, fell in with a brig on ſhore on the hog ſties, 9 leagues eaſt of Crooked-Iſland. She appeared to have been abandoned ſeveral days. Captain Thompſon ſaved ſome of the rigging, part of the cargo, conſiſting of dye woods, indigo, hides and coffee; but found no paper or any other matter on board that could diſcover who ſhe was. He ſuppoſes ſhe was a French veſſel bound to Europe, from St. Domingo —The ſloop Fanny and Sally, Logan, of this port, was left at work on the wreck.

MIDDLETOWN, July 14.

SOME time laſt week, Captain Joſeph Edwards, of Meriden, in Wallingford, in having a ſwarm of bees, received a ſting from one of them in his temple, of which wound he expired in about fifteen minutes.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 1.

North Salem July 19, 1788.

THE following melancholy accident of the effect of lightning happened on the 18th inſt The weather being very hot, and ſultry, in the afternoon there appeared ſeveral black clouds in the S. W. they met and came directly over this neighbourhood with uncommon flaſhes of lightning and ſevere claps of thunder, attended with heavy falls of rain and hail. Juſt before ſunſet the lightning ſtruck the houſe of Caleb Smith, in this town. It firſt entered the chimney, and from thence communicated to the ſeveral rooms, in one of which the family were, conſiſting of Mr. Smith's wife, two ſons, two daughters, and a young child, his ſon's wife, and a young woman of the neighbourhood. The youngeſt of the daughters, being about twelve years of age, was killed, the reſt were in a melancholy ſituation, being all overſet in their chairs, and very much burnt and otherwiſe hurt. They lay ſenſeleſs, it is ſuppoſed, near a quarter of an hour, there not being any perſon preſent to afford them any aſſiſtance; we are happy, however, to learn they are likely to recover. The lightning alſo communicated to one of the rafters, and from thence to the poſt at the north-weſt corner of the houſe, which was very much ſhattered; a child about three years old being in bed in the bed-room in that corner of the houſe, was not hurt, although the bed poſt joined the poſt by which the lightning came down.

NEW-YORK, July 12.

Extracts from the Journal of Congreſs,
Wedneſday, June 25 1788.

ON motion of Mr. Clarke, ſeconded by Mr. Williamſon,

Reſolved, That the office of inſpector of the troops in the ſervice of the United States immediately ceaſe and be diſcontinued, and that the ſecretary at war report what mode may be moſt eligible for having the troops inſpected for the future.

Reſolved, That the contract made by John Adams, Eſqr. Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, on the 13th of March, 1788, for the loan of one million of guilders, be and it is hereby ratified.

Reſolved, That three fair copies of the contract with the ratification in the form of that agreed to on the firſt of February, 1782, mutatis mutandis, endorſed on each copy, be made out duly atteſted, and that the Secretary for the department of Foreign Affairs tranſmit the ſame by ſeveral convevances, to T. Jefferſon, Eſq Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the United States, at the Court of France.

On the report of a committee conſiſting of Mr Dane, Mr Baldwin, Mr Wingate, Mr. Edwards and Mr Williamſon, to whom was referred a report of the Board of Treaſury, on memorials of Samuel Nicholſon.

Reſolved, that the Board of treaſury be, and they are hereby authoriſed and directed on ſuch evidence conſidering all the circumſtances of the caſe, as they may deem ſatisfactory, to aſcertain the number and value of the prizes which were captured in the year 1777, by the ſhip Reprizal, commanded by Captain Weeks, the ſloop Dolphin commanded by Captain Samuel Nicholſon, and the brig Lexington, commanded by Captain Johnſon, and which were delivered into the poſſeſſion of Thomas Morris, one of the commercial agents in France, for the United States; and that the commiſſioners of accounts in the marine department, according to ſuch eſtimate as ſhall be made by the ſaid board be and he is hereby authoriſed to aſcertain the amount of the reſpective ſhares in the prizes, included in ſuch eſtimate to which the officers and crews of the ſaid ſhip, ſloop and brig may ſeverally be entitled, and ſettle accounts between them and the United States accordingly.

Reſolved, That Mr Robert Morris, ſurviving partner and adminiſtrator of the late Thomas morris, one of the commercial agents for the United States in the kingdom o France, be required to tranſmit to the Board of Treaſury, all the accounts and vouchers relative to the public tranſactions of the deceaſed, ni order that an adjuſtment may be made of the ſame with the adminiſtrator, agreeably to the intention of the act of Congreſs of the 4th of September 1 78

Further particulars of the Affray in Albany.

Extract of a letter from Albany dated the 7th inſt.

"No doubt but you have heard of the diſturbance we had with the anti-federaliſts Laſt Thurſday afternoon, we received the agreeable news of Virginia's adopting the new Conſtitution, upon which all the bells in the city rang 'till ſun-down; at the ſame time thoſe that ſtood well affected, met at the fort with ſome of the train, and fired ten guns; and a number of gentlemen paſſed the evening very agreeably: But it had a contrary effect upon the antics—they were much enraged, and on Friday morning inſtead of obſerving the day of our anniverſary independence, they met early in the morning at the fort, and there burnt the Conſtitution; it was thought beſt to overlook the inſult and rather obſerve the day in as friendly manner as poſſibly could be—We all met at the City Hall at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and went in regular order to the fort, and after firing thirteen guns, moſt of the citizens returned home; ſome of the gentlemen with a number of citizens dined at Lewis's tavern, the antics at Hilton's; after dinner it was agreed to raiſe the Conſtitution that the antics had burnt in the morning; a very reſpectable number, went to the pine buſh, and cut down a pine tree, brought it to the fort, and raiſed it upon the very ſpot where the antics burnt the Conſtitution; the tree raiſed, and the Conſtitution on the top: Whilſt this was doing there was a piper fixed in the pine tree, playing on the bag pipes, at the ſame time, drums beating, colours flying, ten cannon then fired, with three cheers at the firing of each gun; the pine tree was then taken down, the Conſtitution fixed upon a pole, and carried before the pine tree in proceſſion, through the public ſtreets, and before the principal federaliſt's doors, the pine tree raiſed and three cheers given as our people paſſed through the ſtreets down to the Dutch paſtor; the tree with the Conſtitution raiſed, their guns fired, pipes playing and drums beating; all this was done with the greateſt order and harmony; but unknown to us, the antics were preparing at Hilton's, and had brought in bags full of ſtones, and a ſmall field piece; ſome ſay they were to charge it with ſmall gravel; be that as it will: Our people coming immediately through that narrow ſtreet, were warmly attacked by a ſhower of paving ſtones, all of the antics being armed, ſome with clubs, ſome with ſwords, others with muſkets and bayonets; a number who were in our front, were much hurt by the ſtones thrown down upon them out of the windows; however they were ſoon made to ſcamper, and ſome conſiderably wounded upon their ſide, a few of their ringleaders hid in dirty holes, were taken out and begged for mercy, which was granted to them, although they ill deſerved it, for it is evident if they had prevailed, they would have ſhown little favour: Their ringleaders were, Peter W. Yates Abraham Lanſing, Jerry Van Ranſelaer, Alderman Price. It is a mercy there was none killed; I believe there was about 20 wounded—We hear they are trying to raiſe an armed force in the country to ranſack the city however I hope the country will be more wiſe, and as for the others we are not much afraid of them.

"Jerry Van Ranſelaer was made to give in bail Upon the whole although they broke the peace, our people took the field piece, and proceeded in proceſſion to Mr. Lewis's. The fray fortunately was ſettled before night."

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.

Extract of a letter from Poughkeepſie, July 12.

OUR labours are now drawing to a concluſion; a few days will determine them. Our opponents are ſtill determined on their amendments; they will be of three kinds—The firſt of an explanatory nature; the ſecond, recommendatory; the third conditional

"They ſeem to have been influenced by our arguments, but they are too proud to confeſs it.

"They will perſevere in their deſtructive ſcheme, at leaſt for ſome time.

"We received by expreſs the accounts of the poſtponement in Congreſs for fixing the ſeat of Federal Government, in order to have an opportunity of eſtabliſhing it at New York—but it had rather a bad tendency, for they treated it as a feint One of their ſhrewd ones ridiculed the idea, and aſked whether a ſpider did not always put himſelf in the middle of his web.

"My next letter will be very intereſting."

We have great pleaſure in informing our friends in the country, that 70 families of Swiſs arrived in this port a few days ago in one veſſel They all paid their paſſages before they ſailed, and are cloathed and furniſhed with every comfort and neceſſary of life. As they come from an induſtrious, frugal, and moral country, enjoying a republican form of government, this colony will be highly acceptable. They intend to ſettle together on a body of new lands, about 30 or 40 miles from the mouth of Conegochegue.

A veſſel from Boſton to the Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius laſt fall is ſaid to have taken out 2200 barrels of the choiceſt meſs beef, at 9 dollars per barrel, all warranted. Beef of the ſame quality, by letters from Cork, was then worth 9 dollars and one third; ſo that we have good reaſon to truſt that we ſhall be able to vie with the Iriſh market (heretofore the firſt in Europe) in the price and quality of our beef It would add to the profits of this branch, if we were to follow the Iriſh in the exportation of pickled tongues and trips, of which they ſhip annually many thouſand kegs.

Sunday morning, in St. Paul's Chapel, in New York, the Right Reverend Biſhop Provoſt, admitted into the order of Prieſts, Mr. George H Spie of Perth Amboy, and Mr. James Morris of Virginia. The Reverend Mr. Ogden, delivered a ſermon on the occaſion from Col. iv. 17, in which, among other things, in a very happy manner, he amply defined, and pathetically enforced the duties of the Prieſthood.

PITTSBURG, July 5.

COLONEL JOSEPH MITCHEL of Berkely county, Virginia, arrived at this place on the 27th ultimo. from the Indian country. He was captured by the ſavages the 8th of May laſt on the Ohio, about twenty miles below the mouth of the big Miami. There were in the boat with him his ſon, Alexander Brown, and John Lancaſter. The boat loaded with whiſkey, ſpirits and dry goods; and ſome horſes on board. The ſavages had poſſeſſion of a Kentucky boat, one of the three captured ſome time before. They had nine oars. They were in advance, and put up a flag; we endeavoured to paſs them, but this could not be effected, and were obliged to give up. The ſavages boarded and took the priſoners in their own boat to ſhore. Behaved with civility, ſpread blankets to ſit upon; marched them thence to their camp about nine miles diſtant The 6th day the Captain of the band felled Colonel Mitchel with a club, and ſtood over him with a tomahawk, as if about to ſtrike, but did not; but on his recovery bound up his wounds, and gave him grog. In the mean time, Lancaſter ſeeing this, made his eſcape, and probably reached Kentucky, where he lives. Was marched 22 days, to the Shawaneſe towns on the Miamis at the diſtance of three hundred miles, as was ſaid the greater part through moraſſes Five days after was adopted into a family: Next day purchaſed, with Mr. Brown, by traders from Detroit. Scotch and French gentlemen, whoſe names are, Francis Lapontaine, Mecolay Larrain, Gedige Sharp, George Ironſide, Robert Wilſon, Celleron Hyacenthe Laſſelle, Francis Marchatere, Antoin Laſſelle, Antoine Dupreſne, Jacques Godfrey, John Martin, Charles Gouin. A conſiderable ſum was paid by theſe gentlemen to the ſavages, at leaſt 150 dollars, for their liberty Colonel Mitchel was entertained by theſe gentlemen and treated with great humanity and kindneſs Sent by them under convoy in a petiaugre down the Miami to the rapids of that river, about 200 miles diſtant. Friendly uſed there by Captain M'Kee, and ſome traders. Mr. Cochran and others furniſhed with clothes by Captain M'Kee; came thence through the woods to this place. His ſon ſtill remains at the Wabath towns with the Shawaneſe with Mr Purviance, and likewiſe Mr. Riddut, by Indian intelligence. Mr. Mitchel as well as Mr Brown expreſs the higheſt gratitude to the gentlemen their deliverers. Mr. Brown arrived here in company with Colonel Mitchel.

Wedneſday laſt arrived at this place, his Excellency Arthur St. Clair, Eſq; Governor of the Weſtern Territory; he will in a few days proceed to Muſkingum to hold the treaty with the Indians.

RICHMOND, July 31.

Extract of a letter from Poughkeepſie, dated July 12, 3 o'clock, P M.

"THIS morning Mr. Jay brought forward the grand queſtion, by a reſolution for adopting the Conſtitution; he ſpoke forcibly, and commanded great attention: The Chancellor alſo ſpoke with his uſual energy and brilliancy. Our worthy Chief Juſtice was alſo on his legs. Mr Smith Mr. Lanſing, and the Governour, ſpoke againſt the reſolution, and from what fell from them, they ſeem determined to ſupport a conditional adoption; this the Federaliſts conſider as a rejection under another name, and no doubt will proteſt againſt it I am at a loſs what opinion to offer; I fear much from the pride and perverſeneſs of ſome, and more from the wicked ambition of others."

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, July 25, 1788.

"On the 22d inſtant, we had a moſt violent gale of wind at N. E. which continued till 3 o'clock yeſterday morning. The houſes in town ſhook as if they would have fallen down. Moſt of the craft and other veſſels were driven from their moorings; ſome of them into the very ſtreets of Portſmouth A brig belonging to a Frenchman, was driven between the head of two wharfs, with her bowſprit into a warehouſe. A craft with 34 puncheons of rum, and a parcel of Madeira wine and ſugars (belonging to Mr. M'Dugall) for Richmond, was driven high and dry into Portſmouth, but without receiving any injury. One craft is ſunk with tobacco, and numbers of them in the Buſh, and a great many ſunk in the river. The damage done in Norfolk and Portſmouth is very conſiderable, eſpecially in lumber, corn, ſalt, and tobacco very wet. Hampton Road preſented a very diſmal proſpect; the ſhip Favourite John, parted her cables, and drove on ſhore and bilged, with her fore and mizen maſts cut away, alſo a brig bound to Rotterdam, and three other veſſels A ſchooner from Barbadoes, cut away her maſts, and a brig of Mr. Taylor's loaded with corn for Antigua, with her top gallant yards athwart, rode it out, the only two veſſels which were left afloat in the Road The evening before it came on, there was a ſhip and brig beating into the Capes, but have not been heard of ſince. At 3 o'clock in the morning, the wind ſhifted to S. E. and then died away The tide was not ſo high as in September, 1785."

On Wedneſday evening laſt, during that ſevere and tremendous gale, the ſhip Mermaid, Hunter, of Glaſgow, with 365 hogſheads of tobacco on board, drove from her moorings in Hampton Road, and after loſing all her maſts, ſhe went on ſhore at Peg Iſland in Nanſemond. All the crew were ſaved, and it is thought the ſhip will be got off without any damage to the cargo.

We hear that a Spaniſh ſhip, with 4000 barrels of flour on board, was drove a ſhore on Back River, near Hampton, and totally loſt. And that ſeveral pilot boats have been ſeen bottom upwards, and it is ſuppoſed the crews muſt have periſhed. One pilot boat was run compleately over by a large ſhip, and all on board periſhed.

LAST Thurſday evening departed this life Mrs. SUSANNAH BURWELL, the amiable conſort of Nathaniel Burwell, Eſq; of Carter's Grove (James City county) much lamented by her family, being a moſt indulgent miſtreſs, a kind and tender mother to her numerous children, and a moſt excellent neighbour, ready to ſerve them on all occaſions.

Her independent ſituation in life enabled her to purſue the dictates of her benevolent heart, in relieveing the diſtreſſes of the poor and entertaining her numerous friends with genuine hoſpitality.

The following is a well authenticated remarkable inſtance of female conſtancy, under the moſt excruciating torture for the ſake of her religion, (extracted from a magazine) which ought to be handed down to poſterity.

An account of the proceedings of the Court of Inquiſition, at Liſbon, againſt Elizabeth Vaſconcellos, an Engliſh woman, in the year 1706 atteſted by her, before Joſeph Wilcocks, Eſquire, then Conſul there.

ELIZABETH VASCONCELLOS, a ſubject of the Queen of England, born in Arlington in the county of Devon, and daughter of John Cheſter, Eſquire, was bred up in the doctrine of the church of England, and lived in the ſaid town till the eleventh year of her age; at which time her uncle, David Morgan, of Cork in Ireland, intending to go to Jamaica, and ſettle there as a practitioner in phyſic, deſired her father to let her go with him, and he would provide for her; which her father, having ſeveral other children, conſented to do. They took their paſſage on board an Engliſh merchant ſhip in the year 1685; and when they were got near to the iſland of Madeira, were attacked by two Turkiſh ſhips, and had a ſharp engagement in which many of the Engliſh were killed, and amongſt the reſt her uncle; but the Turks being forced to bear away, the ſhip arrived ſafe at the iſland of Madeira, and ſhe being wholly deſtitute applied herſelf to the Engliſh reſiding there, and was taken into the houſe of Mr Peckford, a merchant of that place, with whom and ſome others ſhe lived as a ſervant till the year 1696, when ſhe was married, by the chaplain of an Engliſh man of war, to Manoel Cardoſo de Vaſconcellos, a phyſician of the iſland, with whom ſhe lived eight years, without ever conforming herſelf in the leaſt, either before or after her marriage, to the Romiſh church. But in the year 1704 in the time of lent, her huſband being gone a voyage to Brazil, ſhe fell dangerouſly ill, and being light headed, the pariſh prieſt came into her houſe, and gave her the ſacrament; as ſhe was told afterwards for ſhe remembered nothing of it. When ſhe was recovered and well, they told her that ſhe had turned her religion, and muſt conform to the Romiſh church; but ſhe declared ſhe never had done it to her knowledge, nor never would. Hereupon ſhe was proſecuted by the Biſhop of the iſland, and impriſoned ſeven months, at the end of which term ſhe was ſent a priſoner to the Inquiſition at Liſbon, where we arrived December 17 1705. After two days ſhe was brought aſhore, being conducted by two familiars into the Inquiſition, and was immediately had before the ſecretary of the houſe, who took an account of her effects, which in plate, goods, and money, were about 500l. ſterling value: all which being regiſtered, two women were appointed to ſearch her, who took from her what rings and other things of value were about her; after which, being put to her oath that that was all ſhe was worth in the world ſhe was led into her priſon, which was a very ſtrait dark ground room, about five feet ſquare, and was kept in it nine months and fifteen days. For the firſt nine days they allowed her nothing but bread and water and a wet ſtraw bed to lie upon. On the ninth day ſhe was brought before the inquiſitors, and examined concerning her religion. She told them ſhe was bred a proteſtant and would continue ſo; but they replied ſhe had conformed herſelf to the Romiſh church, by receiving the ſacrament in the iſland of Madeira, and that ſhe muſt either perſiſt in it or burn. After this ſhe was ordered back to her priſon, and after a month's time ſhe was brought out again, and being queſtioned as before, and making the ſame anſwer, they bound her hands behind her, ſtripped her back naked, and laſhed her with a whip of knotted cords a conſiderable time, and told her afterwards that ſhe muſt kneel down to the court and give thanks for their merciful uſage of her, which ſhe poſitively refuſed to do. After fifteen days ſhe was brought forth and examined, and a crucifix being ſet before her, ſhe was commanded to bow down to it and worſhip it, which ſhe refuſing to do, they told her ſhe muſt expect to be condemned to the flames, and burnt with the Jews the next auto da Fe, which was nigh at hand; and upon this ſhe was remanded to her priſon for thirty days, and being then brought out, a red-hot iron was got ready and brough to her in a chaffing diſh of burning coals, and her breaſt being laid open, the executioner, with one end of the red hot iron, which was about the bigneſs of a large ſeal, burnt her to the bone in three ſeveral places of the right ſide, one hard by the other, and then ſent her to her priſon without any plaiſter or any other application to heal the ſores, which were very painful to her. A month after this ſhe had another ſevere whipping as before; and in the beginning of Auguſt ſhe was brought before the table again, a great number of Inquiſitors being preſent, and was queſtioned whether ſhe would profeſs the Romiſh religion or burn; ſhe replied ſhe had always been a proteſtant, and was a ſubject of the Queen of England, who was able to protect her, and ſhe doubted not would do it, were her condition known to the Engliſh reſiding at Liſbon; but as ſhe knew nothing of that, her reſolution was to continue a proteſtant, though ſhe were burnt for it: To this they anſwered, that her being the Queen of England's ſubject ſignified nothing in the dominions of the King of Portugal; that the Engliſh reſiding at Liſbon were heretics, and would certainly be damned; and that it was the mercy of that tribunal to endeavour to reſcue her out of the flames of hell; but if her reſolution were to burn rather than profeſs the Romiſh religion, they would give her a trial of it before hand. Accordingly the officers were ordered to ſeat her, in a fixed chair, and to bind her arms and legs that ſhe could make no reſiſtance or motion, and a phyſician being placed by her to direct the court how far they might torture without hazard of life, her left foot was made bare, and an iron ſlipper red hot being immediately brought in, her foot was faſtened into it, which continued on, burning to the bone, till ſuch time as by extremity of pain ſhe fained away, and the phyſician declaring her life was in danger, they took it off, and ordered her again to her priſon. On the 19th of Auguſt ſhe was again brought out and whipped, after a cruel manner, till her back was all over torn; and being threatened with more and greater tortures, and on the other hand promiſed to be ſet at liberty, if ſhe would ſubſcribe ſuch a paper as they ſhould give her, though ſhe could have undergone death, yet not being able to endure a life of ſo much miſery, ſhe conſented to ſubſcribe as they would have her, and accordingly as ſhe was directed wrote at the bottom of a large paper, which contained ſhe knew not what. After which they adviſed her to avoid the company of all Engliſh heretics, and not reſtoring any thing of all the plate, goods, or money, ſhe brought with her, and engaging her by oath to keep ſecreet all that had been done to her, turned her out of doors, deſtitute of all relief, but from the help and compaſſion of charitable chriſtians.

The above ſaid Elizabeth Vaſconcellos did ſolemnly affirm and declare the above-written depoſition to be true, the day and year aforeſaid.

JOHN MILNOR.
JOSEPH WILCOCKS

Will be Sold,

Purſuant to a decree of the Worſhipful Court of James City county, on the 16th day of Auguſt next, on the premiſes near Byrd's tavern, to ſatisfy a debt due from the eſtate of JAMES PRIDE, *dec. to Mr.* JOHN BROWNE,

THE TRACT OF LAND,

In the ſaid COUNTY,
Whereon the ſaid PRIDE lived,
Containing twelve hundred Acres;
Alſo a NUMBER of

SLAVES.

ROBERT ANDREWS, Sheriff.

JAMES CITY county, July 22, 1788.

Encouragement for a Smith.

THE *ſubſcriber would be glad to have a Blackſmith's ſhop eſtabliſhed at his plantation in Hanover county, about* 11 *miles from Richmond. He can furniſh a ſmith with a dwelling houſe, garden, and ſhop, for a moderate rent, which he will take out in work. He thinks it an excellent ſituation for a Smith's ſhop, as there is none near the place.*

NICHOLAS B SEABROOK.

JULY 29 1788

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION
A SYSTEM OF THE

LAW,

OF

MARINE INSURANCES,

WITH THREE CHAPTERS ON
Bottomry, Inſurances on Lives, and on Inſurances againſt Fire.

BY JAMES ALLAN PARK, ESQUIRE,
OF LINCOLN'S INN, BARRISTER AT LAW.

CONDITIONS.

THE work will make a handſome Octavo volume containing upwards of 600 pages, including the introduction and table of principal matters; to be printed with a neat type on good paper. The price to ſubſcribers will be TWO DOLLARS, bound and lettered, HALF A DOLLAR to be paid at ſubſcribing, and the remainder on delivery of the book. The price to thoſe who do not ſubſcribe will be HALF A GUINEA.

☞ Supſcriptions will be received by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, Printer, in Market Street, between Second and Third-Streets, Philadelphia.——And by THOMAS BREND, Bookbinder and Stationer, in Richmond, near the Market Houſe, where a ſpecimen of the work may be ſeen.

RICHMOND July 30, 1788.

Ten Pounds Reward.

WAS ſtolen this morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock, from the ſubſcriber, near Philpot's Bridge,—ſix ſilver table ſpoons, one large ſoup ditto, twelve tea do. two ſilver butter boats, one ſilver caſtor, one milk pot, one pair of ſilver ſugar tongs—all marked JMV in a cypher.—Alſo, four large plated candleſticks, four ſalts, and ſeveral knives and forks.—Any perſon apprehending the thief, or thieves, ſo as the ſubſcriber may get the ſaid articles again, ſhall receive the above reward, by applying to J. B. VOCHEZ

Baltimore, July 21, 1788.

TAKEN up in Henrico county, in April laſt, two ſtrays, viz. A flea bitten gray MARE, and alſo a gray one. The flea bitten mare is about 12 or 13 years old, 4 feet 6 inches high, no brand perceivable. Appraiſed to three pounds ten ſhillings. The gray is about 10 years old, 4 feet 6 inches high, with a dark mane and tail, ſhod all fours, and branded on the near buttock W. Appraiſed to ſix pounds.

JOHN PRICE.

For DUBLIN and WHITEHAVEN,

THE SHIP

ULYSSES,

JOSEPH HODGSON, Maſter.

WILL poſitively ſail on or before the 20th of Auguſt, can take on freight one hundred hogſheads, the remainder of her cargo being engaged. For freight or paſſage apply to Mr HENRY BRAGG, at Norfolk; or the ſubſcriber in Richmond.

JOHN FOSTER.

JULY 9, 1788.

AT NORFOLK, For LIVERPOOL,

THE BRIG

JESSE,

JOHN FLECK, Maſter.

BURTHEN 260 hogſheads of tobacco, Britiſh built, and almoſt new, will take in tobacco at £ 6 ſterling per ton, conſigned to Meſſrs. CROSBIE & GREENWOOD, or on liberty of conſignment, at £. 7 ſterling per ton. Freight forwarded to my care, will be particularly attended to.

ROBERT HAYES.

Norfolk, July 20, 1788.

SALES OF PUBLIC TOBACCO.

On the 20th of Auguſt next will be ſold at auction, at Mr. Rawling's tavern, in the city of Richmond,

ABOUT ſixteen hundred hogſheads of TOBACCO, which have been received in part of the Revenue taxes. One fourth of the purchaſes muſt be paid in ſpecie, two fourths may be paid in ſpecie, or warrants for intereſt on military certificates, and the remainder may be paid in ſpecie or any warrants receivable in diſcharge of the Revenue tax of 1787. The tobacco will be ſet up in convenient lots.

J. AMBLER, TREASURER.

TREASURY OFFICE,
July 21, 1788

PASTURAGE.

EXCELLENT and extenſive

PASTURAGE,

Well enclоſed, on the FALL's PLANTATION, for ſuch as chooſe to ſend HORSES by the day, week, or month. Apply to

THO. CARTER, *Overſeer.*

WILLIAMSBURG, July 25, 1788.

COMMITTED to the jail of this city, the 22d day of June laſt, a negro man named CHARLES, who ſays he formerly belonged to David Ros, near Petersburg; but now to Mr Hanſon. His owner is deſired to come and pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN CRUMP, Jailor.

RUNAWAYS.

COMMITTED to the jail of Henrico county, the following runaways, viz. LUKE, hired to a Mr. Tucker, near Goochland courthouſe. HARRY, the property of Major Eggleſton, of Amelia. ISHAM, to Mr Wm. Southall, and DICK, to Mr. James Southall, of Charles City. ISHAM, the property of Pettus Raglun, of Hanover. JOHN, belonging to the eſtate of the late Col Nathaniel Dandridge, and MOLE, the property of Col. Wm Dandridge, of Hanover.

*** The owners are deſired to appear for them immediately.

Richmond, July 23, 1788.

LOST

IN this city on Sunday the 6th inſtant, a SILVER SEAL tied to a piece of black ribbon with a ſmall padlock key. The motto on the ſeal was, I love my God, my King, and my Country (in French) Any perſon finding the above, and delivers it to the Printer hereof, ſhall be handſomely rewarded

RICHMOND, July 18, 1788.

POETRY.

Monody on the death of a young Lady.

BE mute ye airy warblers while I rove,
Wake not my paſſion by your notes of love;
Stella is fled, be mute my lyre, thy ſtrain
Soothes with the ſemblance of her voice in vain.
Recall not bliſſes loſt, no more ſhe ſings,
'Tis pain to ſtrike the ſoletary ſtrings.
Break, break my lyre, and wound my ſtubborn heart
Could alſo break, nor thus from Stella part.
Stretch'd on the bed of death, without a ſigh,
Theſe eyes beheld the lovely Stella lie;
Weak was her limbs, and pallid was her face,
Yet love might charms in every feature trace;
Her eyes, half cloſ'd, ſtill ſhone with lambent fire,
Ah! would the flame they caus'd, with them expire;
Weak on the yielding down her head was laid,
Celeſtial hope in every feature play'd,
She preſs'd religion cloſer to her breaſt,
Which ſooth'd her mind, angelic maid, to reſt.
Take me, ſhe cried, Oh! thou who rul'ſt on high,
Who taught to live, Ah! teach me how to die.
She wav'd her ſnow'y hand, and ſigh'd adieu,
"I die ſhe cried, but die, Oh! Strephon; true;"
Fainting ſhe ſpoke, then ſinking o're her bed,
Drop'd her rais'd hand, and bow'd her lovely head;
Languid ſhe rais'd her dying eyes, and ſigh'd,
Gave a laſt ſtruggle, and in ſilence dy'd

ANECDOTE.

DURING the late ſiege of Gibraltar, in the abſence of the fleet, and when an attack was daily expected, one dark night a centry whoſe poſt was near the Devil's-Tower, and facing the Spaniſh lines was ſtanding at the end of his walk, whiſtling, looking towards them his head filled with nothing but fire and ſword, minors, breaches, ſtorming and bloodſhed! By the ſide of his box ſtood a deep narrow-necked earthen jug, in which was the remainder of his ſupper, conſiſting of boiled peaſe: A large monkey (of which there are plenty at the top of the rock) encouraged by the man's ſilence, allured by the ſmell of the peaſe ventured to the jug, and in endeavouring to get at its contents, thruſt his head ſo far into the neck as to be enabled to withdraw it; at this inſtant the ſoldier turned round, and came whiſtling towards his box, the monkey, unable to get clear of it, ſtarted up to run off with the jug, ſticking on his head; this terrible apparition no ſooner ſaluted the eyes of the ſentry, than his frantic imagination converted poor pug into a fine, bloodthurſty Spaniſh Grenadier, with a moſt tremendous high cap on his head, full of this dreadfull idea, he inſtantly fired his piece, roaring out that the enemy had ſcaled the walls. The guard took the alarm, the drums were beat, ſignal guns were fired, and in leſs than ten minutes the Governor and his whole garriſon were under arms. The ſuppoſed grenadier being very much incommoded by his cap, and almoſt blinded by the peas, was ſoon overtaken and ſeized, and by his capture, the tranquillity of the garriſon was reſtored, without that ſlaughter and bloodſhed, which every man had prognoſticated in the begining of the direful alarm.

Will be Sold,

To the higheſt bidder on the 1ſt Thurſday in Auguſt next, at Hanover courthouſe, being court day,

SEVERAL LIKELY VIRGINIA BORN

SLAVES,

Belonging to the eſtate of Col. Thos. Jones, dec.

Bonds payable at the expiration of the year with approved ſecurity, will be required of the purchaſers, before the negroes ſhall be delivered.

☞ All perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make payment, and thoſe who have claims, are again deſired to make them known to

THOMAS JONES, *Adm'r.*

Hanover, June 20, 1788.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from of the commons between Williamſburg and the College landing, a bright bay HORSE, about fourteen hands high, a few ſaddle ſpots, branded with a ſtraight mark on the ſhoulder, has a ſmall white mark on the ſide below the ſkirt of the ſaddle trots very well, and paces very faſt. Whoever brings the ſaid horſe to me at the College Landing, ſhall receive the above reward and all expences allowed.

SOLOMON CUMBIOE.

Williamſburg June 21, 1788.

N B. Ten pounds reward will be given on conviction of the perſon who ſtole him, and he is ſuppoſed to be ſtolen by a man who calls himſelf Evans, and who is from South-Carolina.

☞ *For the convenience of thoſe Gentlemen who are indebted to the Editor of this paper,* —— *The following perſons (to whom the packet of papers are ſent) will receive the different ſums due, and in whoſe hands the accounts are lodged, viz.* Mr T. Greene, printer, *Fredericksburg.* Mr. John Grammar, *Peterſburg.* Mr. John Driver *Suffolk.* Mr. George Purdie, *Smithfield.* Mr. Smith, *Portſmouth.* Mr. Robert Nicolſon, *Williamſburg.* Mr Robert Brough, *Hampton.*

NOTICE.

WHEREAS HECTOR LITHGOW, who, in or about the year 1764, ſerved as a private in his Britannic Majeſty's 77th regiment, then quartered at Halifax, in Nova-Scotia, left that place for Great-Britain, and proceeded in the ſame capacity to the Eaſt-Indies, where he died in the year 1784, poſſeſſed of a conſiderable property, and by his laſt will and teſtament deviſed the ſame to JOHN and HUGH LITHGOW, his two ſons, who were born in the ſaid town of Halifax, and lately reſided there, and alſo to FRANCES SWEETING, their mother: This is therefore to notify to the ſaid JOHN and HUGH LITHGOW and FRANCES SWEETING, or any of them, that ſatisfactory information of the whole tranſaction may be received, at Halifax, by applying to Meſſrs. BRYMER and BELCHER; at New-York, to THOMAS POPE, Eſquire; at Philadelphia, to ARCHIBALD GAY, Lætitia Court.

Any who may have it in their power to give ſatisfactory information with reſpect to the above perſons, or any of them, ſhall be rewarded for their trouble.

*** The Printers in the Weſt-India iſlands, and the States of America, are deſired to inſert the above advertiſement, and the charge of the ſame will be defrayed by tranſmitting accounts to either of the above gentlemen.

Came to my houſe in GATE's

county, (North Carolina) a few weeks paſt, a negro lad about eighteen years of age, ſays his name is

CHARLES,

and that he is free born.

HE is about 5 feet 8 inches high, and well made, ſays he lived ſome time ago with Captain FULGHAM, in Iſle of Wight county, (Virginia) and afterwards with Mr. ISAAC MOODY. Should he be a ſlave the owner may have him by applying to me in Gate's county.

DEMSEY BARNES.

JUNE 25, 1788.

RICHMOND, July 23, 1788.

I INTEND to leave this ſtate next month.

WM. SHERMER.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 20, 1788.

A MEETING of the Viſitors and Governors, of William & Mary College, is requeſted on Tueſday the 5th of Auguſt next, and as the important buſineſs which was the ſubject of the laſt convocation, will be finally decided upon at the enſuing meeting, it is hoped that every member who can poſſibly make it convenient, will give his attendance on that day.

SAMUEL GRIFFIN, Rector.

At a Court of Admiralty held

at the Capitol in the city of Williamſburg, the 18th day of July, 1788.

RETURN being made on the citation iſſued in the ſuit commenced in this Court by Michael James, againſt the ſchooner Federal Convention, that the maſter or owner of the ſaid veſſel was not found, and no perſon appearing to claim;---It is ordered that publication be made three times in the Virginia Gazette, that the libel be taken for confeſſed, unleſs the party intereſted ſhall appear and ſhew cauſe to the contrary, on the 16th day of December next. And the veſſel and goods being in a periſhable condition,---It is further ordered, that ſale thereof be made by the Marſhal, at public auction, taking ſufficient caution for ſecuring the proceeds of the ſale to him who ſhall be entitled to them by the final ſentence, and giving convenient previous notice of the time and place of ſuch ſale, and that he return an account of the ſale to the Court.

(A Copy)

WILL. RUSSELL, Regiſter.

To be Sold,

On the 2d Thurſday in Auguſt next, at New Kent courthouſe, upon eighteen months credit;

A SMALL PARCEL OF

LAND,

Containing ſeven and one half acres,

Lying on the main road leading from the courthouſe to Richmond, about half a mile above the ſaid courthouſe, the improvements on the ſaid land are a convenient dwelling and ſtore houſe, kitchen, ſtable, and ſome other out houſes, with a large garden palled in, the whole now in good repair, with an exceeding good ſpring of water. European goods, or country produce, will be received in payment, in three half yearly payments. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to the printer of this paper; or of the ſubſcriber——Who informs the public that he is now provided with a boat and hands, for the purpoſe of tranſporting paſſengers at the ferry, formerly called Webb's ferry, in New Kent county, at which place good entertainment for travellers may be had.

J. L. RABY.

JUNE 5, 1788.

For Freight or Charter,

To any port in EUROPE, to the northward of Cape Finiſtere,

THE BRIG

NORFOLK,

JOHN COOK, Maſter,

BURTHEN about 350 hogſheads of tobacco, or 1600 barrels of naval ſtores. The Norfolk has two decks, is well found, and ſails faſt. For terms apply to Mr. John Grammar, at Peterſburg; Mr. John Cunliffe, Richmond; or to

JOHN COOK.

Norfolk, July 15, 1788.

☞ *Six pounds ten ſhillings ſterling per ton, for Tobacco.*

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery held in Richmond, the thirty firſt day of May, 1788.

MARY POTTIE, Ex'rx. and ARCHIBALD DICK, jun. and CHARLES THOMPSON Ex'rs. &c. of George Pottie, deceaſed. } Plaintiffs.

againſt

BRYAN BRUIN, Defendant.

THE defendant Bryan Bruin not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the Plaintiffs by their counſe, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next Court, and anſwer the bill of the Plantiffs, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church in the pariſh of Frederick in the county of Frederick on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the courthouſe in the city of Richmond.

GEORGE H. BASKERVILL, C. H. C. C.

County Court Clerks, merchants, ſheriffs, naval-officers, and others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, at the ſhorteſt notice, by the Printer hereof, viz

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APPEARANCE ditto.
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BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF LADING.
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DEEDS OF TRUST.
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